

for agreeing to work with me on addressing the problem in a more comprehensive manner.

Mr. HATCH. My distinguished colleague makes a good point, and one where we both agree on, and frankly, it is something on which there is bipartisan interest. The issue of privacy, both online and offline, is something that we have discussed together and both agree that the Committee should examine, and will be examining, the current legal framework for privacy protection and determine where improvements can and should be made. This is an important matter on which we have agreed to hold hearings and move forward with legislative proposals, where appropriate.

Mr. LEAHY. While much attention has been focused on online privacy and the use of personally identifiable information by commercial web sites, the Federal Government is a huge repository of personal information in both paper and electronic form. Balancing the important interests of public access to government records with privacy protection for personal information is not always easy to do.

Mr. HATCH. I agree, this is a difficult subject, but one we must tackle and I believe as policy-makers, Congress has an important role to play in making sure this balance is done properly. It is becoming increasingly more important as we see government using technology to become more efficient, more user friendly, and we need to be sure that the new ease of use of government resources do not compromise the citizenry's privacy expectations.

Mr. LEAHY. The federal judiciary is grappling with the issue of how to put additional court filings online while providing appropriate levels of privacy protection and security for the information in those records. Bankruptcy records, for example, contain all kinds of highly sensitive personal and financial information, including social security, bank and credit card account numbers; medical history; and child support and alimony information. This information may pertain to the debtor but also to many other people who are creditors or simply associated or employed by the debtor. These records have traditionally been available to the public for perusal by individuals who went to the court house, requested the records, and physically reviewed the hard copies. This was an open process, but it was cumbersome. The inefficiency of obtaining data provided its own protective shield. For the most part, only those with a legitimate interest in bankruptcy court data took the trouble to collect it.

As courts increasingly go online, however, personal information such as that contained in court filings may be posted on the Internet available for some legitimate uses but also vulnerable to misuse or objectionable re-use.

In some cases, personal information of parties with only limited interest in a bankruptcy case can be widely distributed and posted online. Last August, for example, employees of an Internet retailer were shocked to learn that their salaries, bonuses, stock-option information, and home addresses were posted on the Web. Their employer, Living.com, had filed for bankruptcy and submitted all corporate financial data to the courts. Then, at the request of the company's creditors, the trustee in the case posted this highly personal data, information about employees, not about debtors, on the Web. In an unusual twist, the home addresses of 1,000 of Living.com's creditors were also posted on the Internet. The Living.com case demonstrates the risks of automatic electronic disclosure of data, threats that can befall not just debtors, but employees and even creditors.

Federal agencies could also do a better job of protecting the privacy of those who do business with or seek help or information from the government. A recent GAO study reports that while most major federal agency sites post privacy notices, many do not do so on pages that collect personal information and few satisfy the principles of notice, choice, security and access that the Federal Trade Commission believe should be met by commercial sites. Moreover, the Privacy Act has not been seriously examined or updated for over twenty years. It is not doing the job it was originally intended to do of protecting the privacy of personal information provided to and held by the government. I look forward to working with the Chairman on addressing these and other important privacy issues in this Congress.

Mr. HATCH. I certainly share your concerns regarding the privacy implications of government actions. I should note that I understand the Judicial Conference is also looking at this issue, but it is clearly one that we must oversee as it raises important policy issues, as well as important First Amendment and Fourth Amendment concerns. In the bankruptcy context, I should state that I believe it is critical that a delicate balance be established between the privacy interest of the debtor who seeks to take the privilege afforded under our bankruptcy laws, and the need in the case of bankruptcies for creditors whose debts are being extinguished, as well as those who enforce against fraud in our bankruptcy system, to obtain information about the debtor and the bankruptcy case. A fair balancing of these competing concerns is critical, and one that the Congress, and particularly the Judiciary Committee, must take an active role.

I think that there is no question that making sure the privacy policies and practices of the Federal Government is important. In addition, we should make sure that the privacy laws gov-

erning the Federal Government's use of personally identifiable information work effectively. This is an important issue that we can both work together to make happen, and if I remember correctly, it is one that Attorney General Ashcroft has similar concerns about.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now be in a period of morning business with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE VISIT OF SOUTH KOREAN PRESIDENT KIM DAE JUNG

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I want to share with my colleagues a letter that Representatives GEPHARDT, LANTOS, SKELTON, Senators BIDEN and LEVIN, and I recently sent to President Bush. The letter outlines our support for efforts to work with our South Korean friends to address the threats to our security emanating from North Korea.

Like President Bush, we harbor no illusions about the challenges posed by the North Korean government. To say North Korea's actions the past several decades have greatly troubled the United States and the world is an understatement. However, we also recognize that we cannot simply ignore the challenges the current regime poses for the international community; the stakes, which include the proliferation of missile technology, are simply too high.

Last week Secretary Powell publicly recognized that the Clinton Administration made progress in addressing the threats posed by North Korea. We agree with that assessment. We believe the record shows that the Clinton Administration fell just short of reaching a comprehensive agreement with the North Koreans that would have dramatically reduced tensions between the two Koreas and between North Korea and the rest of the world.

Given the urgency of these threats and the fact that a breakthrough appeared imminent just months ago, it is in the U.S. national interest to pursue additional discussions with the North Koreans. Only by allowing our negotiators to sit down with their North Korean counterparts will we be able to determine whether that recent progress contains the seeds of a comprehensive and verifiable agreement with North Korea.

Let us be clear. The burden here is on the North Koreans to prove that they will join the international community. We may find that a deal is not possible. But to walk away from that effort now, without knowing whether a deal is possible, is to pass up an opportunity to

address a principal threat to the United States and to our friends in the region, South Korea chief among them.

We urge the President to work with President Kim and our South Korean friends—with our strong support—to test North Korea's commitment to peace through a comprehensive and verifiable agreement on its nuclear and missile activity. The stakes are too high and the issues too urgent to do otherwise.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated March 6, 2001.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, March 6, 2001.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We are writing in regard to your upcoming meeting with Republic of Korea President Kim Dae Jung. Korea is a steadfast ally in a strategic part of the world, and we are pleased you will meet with President Kim early in your administration.

We understand that President Kim's efforts toward rapprochement with North Korea will be a subject of your meeting. In the context of those efforts, late last year North Korea suggested it may be ready to permanently address U.S. and allied concerns regarding its nuclear and missile capability—a major destabilizing force in East Asia and a principal threat to the security of the U.S. and its allies in the region.

Your meeting with President Kim offers an opportunity to stand with our South Korean friends to test whether North Korea is indeed committed to peace. Given North Korea's often far-reaching demands and record of disregarding international norms, we are under no illusions about the difficulty of getting comprehensive and verifiable agreements with North Korea that address our concerns about its current and future nuclear and ballistic missile activities. We believe, however, the stakes are high and the issues involved demand urgent attention, and it is evident to us that the continued engagement of the U.S. Government on this matter could serve to reduce a serious potential threat to our national security.

We therefore hope you thoroughly explore the possibility of reaching agreements that are in our national interest, and ask that you clearly demonstrate to President Kim our government's ongoing commitment to working constructively with the Republic of Korea to confront this major strategic challenge.

Should you choose this path to work with the Republic of Korea to address these critical concerns, we stand ready to support you.

Sincerely,

SEN. TOM DASCHLE,
Senate Democratic Leader.

REP. RICHARD GEPHARDT,
House Democratic Leader.

SEN. JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.,
Ranking Member Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

REP. TOM LANTOS,
Ranking Member House International Relations Committee.

SEN. CARL LEVIN,

Ranking Member Senate Armed Services Committee.

REP. IKE SKELTON,
Ranking Member House Armed Services Committee.

SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF INDIAN EARTHQUAKE

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I would like to extend my deepest sympathy to the Indian people for the recent loss of life and property due to the recent earthquake in their country. On January 26, the people of Gujarat in western India were hit with an earthquake the size and devastation of that which hit San Francisco in 1906. The earthquake in Gujarat killed more than 30,000, injured more than 100,000, and displaced more than a half million men, women, and children. My thoughts and prayers, and those of many Americans, are with them at this difficult time.

The people of India have been valuable friends to America, and a number of Indians call this country their home. Unfortunately, tragic events like these show how quickly loved ones and friends can be taken from us. However, it is also through despair and tears that people often find humanity and caring.

The damage to the region is expected to exceed \$5.5 billion. In the face of such a catastrophe, it is imperative that the global community actively respond. I am heartened to see the outpouring of assistance that nations around the globe, and countless nongovernmental organizations, have offered to India. Our own government will continue to offer our support to the victims of this earthquake, and I encourage President Bush to offer any needed additional assistance as they begin the process of rebuilding shattered homes and lives.

THE DEPARTURE OF A DEAR FRIEND, KRISTINE "IVO" IVERSON

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, one of my very dear staffers is about to leave the Senate, a wonderful woman who has given a great deal of her time and love—indeed, a great deal of her life—to me, my office, the citizens of Utah, the county, and indeed, to this grand and honored institution, the Senate of the United States.

It is almost impossible for me to believe, but, after nearly a quarter of a century, Kristine Iverson's last working day in my office has now come upon us.

I can still remember that day in 1976, when a young Illinois native—just two years out of DePauw University—when that young lady came to my office, résumé in hand, seeking a position as a legislative correspondent. Kris got that

job, and it was one of the best moves I made.

Kris joined my staff in 1977 as a legislative correspondent. But her intelligence, dedication, warm heart and incredible ability to grasp all the intricacies of the legislative process quickly propelled her to a series of top positions in my office and on the Labor Committee.

And for the past 24 years, day in and day out, we have always been able to count on Kris Iverson. Night after night, year after year, she was the first one in and the last one to leave.

In short, we have grown gray together.

Over the years, Kris has worn many hats: Legislative Assistant, Labor Committee Policy Director, Labor Committee Minority Staff Director, and now Legislative Director.

In every position she served admirably and won the utmost respect from her colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

Most recently, Kris has served without peer in one of the most difficult and challenging positions in the office of any Senator—legislative director. In that position, she has served with an unmatched commitment to the Senate and indeed the very Congress of the United States.

We all know how important it is to have a Legislative Director who we can trust to take our legislative priorities and help us direct them through the Byzantine maze of the legislative process.

Kris has been responsible for shepherding every piece of legislation that I sponsored. Beyond that, she was also responsible for helping to direct the legislative activities of both my personal staff and the Judiciary Committee staff.

Not only has Kris—or “Ivo” as we endearingly refer to her—earned my undying respect and admiration, but she is also highly admired by many in this body for her honesty, her work-ethic and her analytical skills.

When I think of many of the great laws in this nation the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, the Women in Science Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Job Training Partnership Act or JTPA, the Children's Health Insurance Program or CHIP all of these great laws reflect Kris Iverson's substantial mark.

Kris was there—in fact, Ivo was the lead staffer—on my first law, the National Ski Patrol Federal Charter, signed by Carter in 1980.

We often joke that she has files older than many of our staffers, and I'm sorry to say, it's true!

Unfortunately for us, her reputation has carried all the way to the White House where President George W. Bush has announced his intent to nominate her to one of the highest positions in the Department of Labor.